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(54) STAND FOR OPTICAL INSTRUMENT

STÄNDER FÜR OPTISCHES INSTRUMENT

SUPPORT POUR INSTRUMENT OPTIQUE

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DescriptionField of the Invention

5 This invention relates to a stand in which heavy medical optical devices such as operating microscope and its auxiliary devices are supported with a retaining link mechanism utilizing a parallel link and are balanced with a counterweight, and above described operating microscope etc. can be retained or kept at the desired spatial positions during microsurgery.

10 Description of Prior Art

In the fields of encephalotomy and cardiosurgery, a technique of so-called microsurgery is employed, in which surgeries are performed under observation of the focuses using operating microscopes as "medical optical devices". Various types of stand apparatuses, for retaining heavy operating microscope and its auxiliary devices at any desired spatial positions, to be utilized in such microsurgeries have been proposed (e.g. Japanese Patent Publication before Examination No. 32110/1981). These stands generally are of a balancing structure, in which a retaining link mechanism employing a parallel link is pivotally (tiltably) supported at an intermediary portion on a frame, and an operating microscope is supported at one end portion of the retaining link mechanism with a counterweight for countervailing the weight of the operating microscope being supported on the other end portion of the retaining link mechanism relative to the pivot thereof.

20 As a position where the balancing type stand is set up, an optimum position in an operating room is selected depending on the content of the surgery to be carried out, and balance is adjusted at the selected position. In other words, while the optimum position around the operating table is specified by a doctor prior to surgery, the doctor himself is in a sterilized region, so that moving the stand to the position to set up is carried out by an assistant such as a nurse who does not participate in the surgery. Since auxiliary devices such as a side microscope for assistant doctors and a video camera are attached to the operating microscope, the position of the counterweight is changed corresponding to the weight of these devices to adjust the entire balance of the stand so that the operating microscopes with auxiliary devices and a counterweight are well balanced.

25 However, moving such heavy counterweight is a tremendous task and is also dangerous for the nurse who is in most cases a woman. Further, the balance adjusting operation takes too much time to be advantageously rendered for emergent surgery and the like.

30 What is most serious in the prior art stand is that the balance adjustment between the operating microscope and the counterweight is very difficult due to the structure of the stand itself. More specifically, in order to stop the operating microscope and the auxiliary devices at the desired spatial positions, the operating microscope must be perfectly balanced in the horizontal and vertical directions. However, the prior art stand does not always have a structure which facilitates secured balance adjustment in the horizontal and vertical directions in accordance with the weight on the operating microscope side which changes depending on the presence or absence of various auxiliary devices.

35 This invention has been accomplished noting such prior art technique and is directed to provide a stand for optical devices which enables easy and secured balance adjustment in accordance with the weight change on the operating microscope side.

Disclosure of the Invention

The present invention provides a stand for optical devices according to claim 1.

40 In the stand for optical devices according to the present invention, the intermediary portion of the retaining link mechanism essentially consisting of first and second parallel links which interlock each other is supported at a rotational fulcrum of a frame, a part of the above described first parallel link is laterally extended to form a supporting arm at which extremity medical optical device and/or its auxiliary devices are retained, a connecting point which is farthest from the rotational fulcrum of the above described second parallel link is positioned on a straight line connecting the extremity of the supporting arm and the rotational fulcrum, a counterweight is provided at the connecting point, and the length of the second parallel link is retractable both vertically and laterally so that the counterweight is moveable on the above described straight line.

45 The counterweight which is moveable on the straight line connecting the extremity of the supporting arm and the rotational fulcrum enables easy and secured balance adjustment of the weight of the above described operating microscope side both in horizontal and vertical directions by the movement of the counterweight along the straight line even when the weight of the operating microscope side changes because of the presence or absence of the auxiliary devices.

Alternatively, a displacement detecting means which detects unbalance of the retaining link mechanism may be

provided at a part of the retaining link mechanism so that the counterweight can be moved manually in response to the signal from the displacement detecting means.

Furthermore, a drive means which moves the counterweight by means of a motor may be provided to control the drive means in response to the signal from the displacement detecting means, thereby the counterweight can be automatically moved to positions where the counterweight and the operating microscope side are balanced.

Brief Description of the Drawings

Fig. 1 is an entire side view showing a stand for optical devices according to this invention;

Fig. 2 shows a spline and moving bevel teeth;

Fig. 3 shows a universal joint;

Fig. 4 is a schematic view showing a stand in which both the vertical length of a second parallel link and the lateral length of a weight-retaining arm are in a retracted state;

Fig. 5 is a schematic view showing a stand in which both the vertical length of the second parallel link and the lateral length of the weight-retaining arm are in an extended state;

Fig. 6 is a schematic view showing a vertical displacement in the stand in Fig. 4;

Fig. 7 is a schematic view showing a horizontal displacement in the stand in Fig. 4;

Fig. 8 is a schematic view showing vertical and horizontal displacement in the stand in Fig. 4;

Fig. 9 is a perspective view showing a displacement detecting means.

Fig. 10 is a side view showing a detection lever which is shifted to one side;

Fig. 11 is a side view showing a detection lever which is shifted to the other side;

Fig. 12 is a cross-sectional view showing an electromagnetic clutch is in an unlocked state; and

Fig. 13 is a cross-sectional view showing an electromagnetic clutch is in a locked state.

Best Mode for Carrying out the Invention

A preferred embodiment of this invention will be described below referring to the attached drawings. It should be noted here that the following description is made assuming that the arrow A and the arrow B shown in Fig. 1 mean the front side and the rear side, respectively.

The stand according to the preferred embodiment of the invention has a basic structure wherein a retaining link mechanism 4 essentially consisting of a first parallel link 2 and a second parallel link 3 is supported at a part (intermediary portion 4a) on a rotational fulcrum S on a frame 1, and an operating microscope W_1 and other devices are supported at one end portion (connecting point β_1) of a supporting arm 9 which is an extended portion of the first parallel link 2, while a counterweight W_4 is provided on the connecting point β_6 of the second parallel link 3 positioned on a straight line X.

The base affixed with the reference number 5 has on the bottom a plurality of casters 6 with locking mechanisms, thus the entire stand is allowed to run on the floor. A frame 1 having a substantially rectangular U-shaped side profile is mounted on the base 5. The frame 1 is designed to be pivotable on the vertical axis α_1 and also to be unpivotably locked by an electromagnetic clutch C_1 provided on the axis α_1 .

A first parallel link 2 is pivotably supported on the rotational fulcrum S assumed on the upper front end side of the frame 1. The first parallel link 2 is formed by combining a pair of first parallel vertical arms 7a, 7b and a pair of first parallel horizontal arms 8a, 8b. The front first vertical arm 7a of the first parallel link 2 is supported at the intermediary portion 4a on the rotational fulcrum S, as described above. An electromagnetic clutch C_2 is provided on the rotational fulcrum S, so that the front first vertical arm 7a can be locked at a desired pivoted position (i.e. the displaced state of the first horizontal link 2). The upper portion of the front first vertical arm 7a supported on the rotational fulcrum S is bulged backward so as not to interfere with the body of a doctor who performs the surgery.

The upper first horizontal arm 8a of the first parallel link 2 extends forward to form a supporting arm 9 integrally therewith, and a vertical front arm 10 is pivotably attached to the connecting point β_1 at the front end portion thereof. The supporting arm 9 is also bulged upward so as not to interfere with the head of the doctor.

A supporting parallel link 11 consisting of two parallel links which interlock with each other is provided below the front arm 10 to be pivotable on the vertical axis α_2 . An electromagnetic clutch C_3 is provided at the upper end of the supporting parallel link 11, and an operating microscope (medical optical device) W_1 which is pivotable on the axis α_3 is attached via another electromagnetic clutch C_4 to the lowermost portion of the supporting parallel link 11. The supporting parallel link 11 as a whole presents a curved shape, so that the doctor can operate the operating microscope W_1 easily. The view angle of the operating microscope W_1 can be changed by transforming the supporting parallel link 11. Incidentally, the transformed state of the supporting parallel link 11 can be locked by an electromagnetic clutch C_5 . "Auxiliary devices" such as a side microscope W_2 for assistant doctors and a video camera W_3 for recording are attached to the operating microscope W_1 . The weight on the operating microscope (W_1) side changes by attaching or detaching these auxiliary devices.

A bell crank 12 is pivotably supported on the connecting point β_3 which is the origin of the supporting arm 9, and the rear end portion 12a of the bell crank 12 is connected via a vertical subarm 13 to the connecting point β_4 of the frame 1, while the upper end 12b of the bell crank 12 is connected via a horizontal subarm 14 to the upper end portion 10a of the front arm 10. In other words, on the connecting point β_3 which is the origin of the supporting arm 9 is supported the bell crank 12, having the rear end portion 12a on the horizontal line including the connecting point β_3 and the upper end portion 12b on the perpendicular line including the connecting point β_3 ; the rear end portion 12a of the bell crank 12 and the connecting point β_4 of the frame 1 are connected by the vertical subarm 13, which is parallel with the front first vertical arm 7a and has a length which is equal to the linear distance from the connecting point β_3 of the front first vertical arm 7a to the rotational fulcrum S; and the upper end portion 12b of the bell crank 12 and the upper end portion 10a of the front arm 10 are connected by the horizontal subarm 14 which is parallel with the supporting arm 9 and has a length which is equal to that of the supporting arm 9.

With the aid of the vertical subarm 13 and the horizontal subarm 14 additionally provided, a "parallel link" is formed by the rotational fulcrum S \leftrightarrow connecting point β_3 \leftrightarrow rear end portion 12a \leftrightarrow connecting point β_4 ; while another "parallel link" is formed by the connecting point β_3 \leftrightarrow connecting point β_1 \leftrightarrow upper end portion 10a \leftrightarrow upper end portion 12b. Accordingly, since the bell crank 12 cannot be turned no matter how the first parallel link 2 is transformed, the front arm 10 is constantly maintained in the vertical posture, and consequently the axis α_2 of the supporting parallel link 11 is prevented from tilting to maintain constantly the vertical posture.

Next, there is provided below the first parallel link 2 the second parallel link 3 which deforms interlockedly with the first parallel link 2. The second parallel link 3 comprises an upper second horizontal arm 17a as formed with a lower first horizontal arm 8b backwardly extended, a lower second horizontal arm 17b as parallel and equal in length with the upper second horizontal arm 17a, a front second vertical arm 16a as formed with a rear first vertical arm 7b downwardly extended, and a rear second vertical arm 16b as parallel and equal in length with the front second vertical arm 16a. The arms 16a, 16b, 17a, and 17b which form the second parallel link 3, individually have therein an expandable structure with an inner cylinder which is slidably inserted in an outer cylinder, and a screw bar 18 provided to the outer cylinder is screwed to a female thread 19 on the inner cylinder to allow the whole length to retract.

Each screw bar 18 is rotated by a motor M of which revolving effect is transmitted to each screw bar 18 to retract each arm 16a, 16b, 17a, and 17b. First, the motor M, at the front side, rotates the screw bar 18 of lower second horizontal arm 17b via two spur teeth 20, and simultaneously rotates the front second vertical arm 16a via two bevel teeth 21. On the other hand, the motor M is provided with a backwardly-extended spline 22 at the rear side thereof, and via moving bevel teeth 23 and other bevel teeth 21 both engaged with the spline 22, the screw bar 18 in the rear second vertical arm 16b is rotated. Furthermore, at the root of screw bar 18 in the rear second vertical arm 16b, there is provided a spline 22 which is rotated by a pair of spur teeth 20, and via moving bevel teeth 23 and other bevel teeth 21 both engaged with the spline 22, the screw bar 18 in the upper second horizontal arm 17a is rotated. On the each connecting point of the second parallel link 3, at the root of each screw bar 18, a universal joint 24 is interposed. Thereby, even if the second parallel link 3 is deformed, the revolving effect of the motor M is securely transmitted to the screw bar 18. The revolving effect transmitted via the spline 22 and moving bevel teeth 23 secures the revolving effect of the motor M if the lengths of the arms 16a, 16b, 17a, and 17b change. The gear ratio of the spur teeth 20 themselves, the bevel teeth 21 themselves, and the bevel teeth 21 and moving bevel teeth 23 are set so that the second horizontal arms 17a, 17b and the second vertical arms 16a, 16b retract with the length ratio between the second horizontal arms 17a, 17b and the second vertical arms 16a, 16b are maintained. Thus, the second parallel link 3 enlarges or reduces while maintaining its similar figures. The motor M is controlled by a later-described control section D, and the motor M and control section D provide a "drive means".

A connecting point β_6 as the farthest connecting point from the rotational fulcrum S of the second parallel link is positioned on a straight line X which connects the connecting point β_1 on the extremity of the supporting arm 9 and the rotational fulcrum S, and the connecting point β_6 is always positioned on the straight line X whatever the second parallel

link 3 may be deformed. To the connecting point β_6 , a counterweight W_4 is mounted.

Next, a detection lever 25 is provided on the left side (reverse side of the front first vertical arm 7a in Fig. 1) of the connecting point β_5 where the front first vertical arm 7a and the lower first horizontal arm 8b are connected. While a conventional electromagnetic clutch C_6 is disposed on the right side of the connecting point β_5 , the detection lever 25 is attached to another electromagnetic clutch C_7 disposed to a connecting shaft 26 penetrating the lower first horizontal lever 8b ("which is a counterpart member") through the front first vertical arm 7a. More specifically, a disc-shaped flange 26a is formed at one end of the connecting shaft 26, and the electromagnetic clutch C_7 is provided with a fixed flange 27 and a moveable flange 28. The flange 26a is grasped and locked between the fixed flange 27 and the moveable flange 28. The moveable flange 28 side is provided with an electromagnetic coil 29 on which the moveable flange 28 is magnetically adsorbed and a spring 30 which urges the moveable flange 28 toward the fixed flange 27. Accordingly, the electromagnetic coil 29 attracts the moveable flange 28 overcoming the force of the spring 30 during energization, so that the detection lever 25 assumes a state of free rotation with respect to the connecting shaft 26 (see Fig. 12). However, the attraction by the electromagnetic coil 29 is not exerted during de-energization, so that the moveable flange 28 is pushed toward the fixed flange 27 to hold the flange 26a of the connecting shaft 26 between the fixed flange 27 and the moveable flange 28, and thus the detection lever 25 can be turned integrally with the connecting shaft 26 (see Fig. 13).

A metal shaft 31 is disposed to protrude from the front first vertical arm 7a at a position opposing to the detection lever 25, and the outer end portion of the shaft 31 is resiliently supported by a resilient bushing 32 disposed in the middle of the detection lever 25. An irradiation section 33 for irradiating a beam f is provided on the front first vertical arm 7a at a position opposing to the upper end portion of the detection lever 25. The irradiation section 33 contains a light-emitting diode 34 therein, and the beam f from the light-emitting diode 34 is designed to pass through a slit 35 and impinge upon the upper end portion of the detection lever 25. The upper end portion of the detection lever 25 to be irradiated with the beam f is provided with a two-piece photo-location section 36 having two sensors 36a, 36b. Accordingly, so long as the detection lever 25 is maintaining a vertical neutral position relative to the front first vertical arm 7a, the beam f transmitted through the slit 35 impinges at the middle of the two sensors 36a, 36b, and thus the sensors 36a, 36b receive the beam f on the same area, producing no output difference. However, if the detection lever 25 is pivoted to either side and deviated from the neutral position, the photo-detecting area in the sensor 36a or 36b locating on the side opposite to the side the detection lever 25 is shifted is increased to generate an output difference, thus enabling detection of the shift. The photo-location section 36 is electrically connected to the control section D, and the control section D allows the motor M to be driven based on the signal from the photo-location section 36, whereby the counterweight W_4 can be moved in a direction such that the detection lever 25 can resume the neutral position. The detection lever 25, the irradiation section 33, the photo-location section 36, etc. constitute the "displacement detection means".

In the meantime, the operational procedures of the stand will now be described. First, the entire stand is carried to a position near the operating table specified by a doctor. A specified side microscope W_2 and a video camera W_3 are attached to the operating microscope W_1 . At this point, the weight of the counterweights W_4 and the weight on the operating microscope (W_1) side including the side microscope W_2 and the video camera W_3 (hereinafter referred to as "operating microscope, etc. $W_{1,3}$ ") are not necessarily balanced. Incidentally, the retaining link mechanism 4 itself from which the counterweight W_4 and the operating microscope, etc. $W_{1,3}$ are detached is balanced on the rotational fulcrum S.

Subsequently, the retaining link mechanism 4 is once allowed to resume the standard posture as shown in Fig. 1, and the electromagnetic clutch C_7 is actuated to immobilize the detection lever 25 onto the connecting shaft 26 of the lower first horizontal arm 8b. If the weight of the operating microscope, etc. $W_{1,3}$ and that of the counterweight W_4 in this state is not balanced, the angle of the front first vertical arm 7a is inevitably changed with respect to the lower first horizontal arm 8b which is a "counterpart member", so that the detection lever 25 locked integrally with the connecting shaft 26 of the lower first horizontal arm 8b is pivoted or shifted relative to the vertical arm 7a.

Since the detection lever 25 and the front first vertical arm 7a constitute via the resilient bushing 32 a resilient supporting structure, the detection lever 25 has an allowance of being shifted within the maximum elastic deformation range of the resilient bushing 32. When the detection lever 25 is shifted relative to the front first vertical arm 7a, the light receiving area receiving the beam f from the irradiation section 33 in the sensor 36a or 36b locating on the side opposite to the direction the detection lever 25 is shifted is increased to cause an output difference in the photo-location section 36, and thus the direction that the detection lever 25 is shifted, i.e. the change in the angle of the front first vertical arm 7a with respect to the lower first horizontal arm 8b which is a "counterpart member" at the connecting point β_5 can be found.

Accordingly, the control section D, upon receipt of a signal from the photo-location section 36, rotates the motor M in the direction to correct the displacement of the detection lever 25, whereby the counterweight W_4 is moved in directions along the straight line X. In other words, if the weight of the operating microscope, etc. $W_{1,3}$ is small, the counterweight W_4 is moved in a direction towards the operating microscope, etc. $W_{1,3}$ (see Fig. 4); whereas if the weight of the operating microscope etc $W_{1,3}$ side is large, the counterweight W_4 is moved in a direction away from the operating

microscope, etc. W_{1-3} (see Fig.5).

Thus, the reason why the weight of the operating microscope W_{1-3} side can be balanced only by moving the counterweight W_4 in directions along the straight line X will be described below. In such type of stand, the weight of the operating microscope, etc. W_{1-3} and that of the counterweight W_4 must be balanced in the horizontal and vertical directions on the rotational fulcrum S. Namely, to describe referring to Fig. 1, while the weight of the operating microscope, etc. W_{1-3} and the weight of the counterweight W_4 must satisfy the following relationship:

$$\text{* Balance in the vertical direction: } W_{1-3} \times Z_2 = W_4 \times Z_1$$

$$\text{* Balance in the horizontal direction: } W_{1-3} \times L_2 = W_4 \times L_1$$

In this invention, all the connecting point β_1 , rotational fulcrum S, and counterweight W_4 are on the straight line X and the counterweight W_4 moves only along the straight line X, so that the weight of the operating microscope W_1 side and the counterweight W_4 are well balanced both in the vertical and horizontal directions only by moving the counterweight W_4 along the straight line X even when the weight of the operating microscope, etc. W_{1-3} side changes.

That is to say, the operating microscope, etc. W_{1-3} which are positioned $Z_2 : L_2$ with respect to the rotational fulcrum S necessitate the counterweight W_4 to be moved at a ratio of $Z_2 : L_2$ in accordance with the weight change of the operating microscope, etc. W_{1-3} if any. However in this invention, since the position of the counterweight W_4 to the rotational fulcrum S, i.e. $Z_1 : L_1$ is equal to the above described $Z_2 : L_2$ as seen from the positional relationship according to the straight line X as a reference, the weights of the operating microscope, etc. W_{1-3} and the counterweight W_4 can be balanced only by moving the counterweight W_4 along the straight line X even when the weight of the operating microscope, etc. W_{1-3} changes because of the presence or absence of the auxiliary devices.

Therefore, when the counterweight W_4 is moved to a balancing point, the displacement of the detection lever 25 is corrected to allow the detection lever 25 to resume the neutral position, so that the photo-location section 36 detects the state of the neutral position, and the control section D stops driving of the motor M to allow the counterweight W_4 to stop at the balancing point. Now that the weight of the operating microscope, etc. W_{1-3} and that of the counterweight W_4 is balanced, the electromagnetic clutch C_7 of the detection lever 25 is deactuated to provide a free joint at the connecting point β_5 connecting the front first vertical arm 7a and the lower first horizontal arm 8b. In the balanced stand, when the operating microscope, etc. W_{1-3} are vertically moved as shown in Fig. 6, horizontally moved as shown in Fig. 7, or in a vertically-and-horizontally-combined direction as shown in Fig. 8, the balance between the operating microscope, etc. W_{1-3} and the counterweight W_4 is maintained, thereby the operating microscope, etc. W_{1-3} can be positioned at any desired spatial position.

Meanwhile, the bell crank 12, the vertical subarm 13, the horizontal subarm 14 and the front arm 10 disposed in the embodiment described above constitute a structure where the supporting parallel link 11 for supporting the operating microscope, etc. W_{1-3} can constantly maintain the vertical posture, even if the operating microscope, etc. W_{1-3} are moved in the horizontal and vertical directions. In this regard also, the structure of the embodiment facilitates the balancing operation.

Further, while the frame 1 described in the above embodiment is of a floor type which is set on the floor, the frame 1 may be of a ceiling type which is suspended from the ceiling of the operating room.

Meanwhile, the technique of detecting displacement of the retaining link mechanism 4 may not be limited to the embodiment utilizing the detection lever 25 as described above, and other means such as rotary encoders can be utilized. Further, the position where the displacement is detected may not be limited to the connecting point β_5 .

In addition, the "auxiliary devices" may not be limited to the side microscope W_2 and video camera W_3 , and other devices can be attached.

Industrial Applicability

As described above, in the stand for optical devices according to this invention, the changes in both vertical and lateral length of the second parallel link and movements of the counterweight along a predetermined straight line allow easy and secured balance adjustment between the weight of the operating microscope and auxiliary devices and that of the counterweight both vertically and horizontally, so that the stand is particularly suitable for retaining optical devices for medical use which require a short-time balance adjustment in an operation room.

Claims

1. A stand for optical devices, comprising:

a retaining link mechanism (4) which comprises first and second parallel links (2,3), each having four members

(7a, 7b, 8a, 8b; 16a, 16b, 17a, 17b) rotationally connected two by two at four rotational points, said first and second parallel links interlocking each other at one of said rotational points, said retaining link mechanism being supported at one of the members of said first parallel link on a rotational fulcrum of a frame (1);

5 a medical optical device (W1) and/or its auxiliary devices (W2, W3) being retained at the extremity of a supporting arm (9), said supporting arm being an extension of a member (8a) of said first parallel link; and

a counterweight (W4) mounted on a rotational point, said rotational point being the farthest rotational point from said rotational fulcrum, said counterweight being positioned on a straight line connecting the extremity of
10 said supporting arm and said rotational fulcrum;
characterised in that the lengths of the members of said second parallel link are variable so that the counterweight is moveable along said straight line.

2. A stand for optical devices according to Claim 1, characterised in that said first parallel link is supported at the intermediary portion of a first vertical arm (7a) thereof on said rotational fulcrum of said frame, said first parallel link being formed by combining a pair of first vertical arms (7a, 7b) and a pair of first horizontal arms (8a, 8b), said pairs of first vertical arms and first horizontal arms being parallel, respectively; said supporting arm is formed by extending an upper one (8a) of said first horizontal arms in one direction; and said second parallel link is formed by extending a lower one (8b) of said first horizontal arms in an opposite direction to provide an upper second horizontal arm (17a), a lower second horizontal arm (17b) being parallel with said upper second horizontal arm, a second vertical arm (16a) being formed by extending one of said first vertical arms (7b) downwardly, and any other second vertical arm (16b) being parallel with said second vertical arm.

3. A stand for optical devices according to Claim 1 or 2, characterised in that a supporting parallel link (11) having a vertical arm and a horizontal arm is provided below the supporting arm to support a medical optical device and/or its auxiliary devices on its horizontal arm.

4. A stand for optical devices according to any of Claims 1 to 3, characterised in that, at a connecting point of one of said first or second vertical arms and a counterpart member pivotably supported thereby, a displacement detection means (25, 33, 36) is provided, said displacement detection means being locked on said counterpart member, said displacement detection means comprising a detection lever (25) pivotably supported on said counterpart member via an electromagnetic clutch (C7) in a locked or unlocked state, a shaft (31) connecting said detection lever and said one of said first or second vertical arms and being resiliently supported at one end portion thereof by a resilient bushing (32), a beam irradiation section (33) provided on one of said detection lever or said one of said first or second vertical arms, and a photo-location section (36) provided on the other of said detection lever or said one of said first or second vertical arms, whereby said displacement detection means is adapted to detect the pivoted displacement of said detection lever (25) with respect to said one of said first or second vertical arms based on the signal output from said photo-location section (33).

5. A stand for optical devices according to Claim 4, characterised in that a drive means (M) comprising a motor is provided, for retracting each arm of said second parallel link to allow said counterweight to move along said straight line, together with a control section for controlling said motor in accordance with the output from said photo-location device to allow said counterweight to move in a direction such that said detection lever returns to the neutral position.

6. A stand for optical devices according to any of Claims 1 to 5, characterised in that, on the connecting point which is the origin of said supporting arm, is pivotably supported a bell crank (12) having both a rear end portion on the horizontal line including the connecting point and an upper end portion on the vertical line including the connecting point, and, on an extremity of said supporting arm, is provided a front link (10) for retaining said medical optical device and/or its auxiliary devices, said rear end portion of said bell crank and a portion on said frame being connected by a vertical subarm (13) which is parallel with one first vertical arm of said first parallel link and has a length which is equal to the distance from the connecting point to the rotational fulcrum of said first vertical arm, and said upper end portion of said bell crank and said upper end portion of said front link being connected by a horizontal subarm (14) which is parallel with said supporting arm and has a length which is equal to the length of said supporting arm.

Patentansprüche

1. Ständer für optische Vorrichtungen, welcher aufweist:

5 einen Halteverbindungsmechanismus (4), welcher ein erstes und ein zweites Parallel-Verbindungsglied (2, 3) aufweist, mit jeweils vier Gliedern (7a, 7b, 8a, 8b; 16a, 16b, 17a, 17b), welche an vier Drehpunkten paarweise miteinander drehbar verbunden sind, wobei das erste und das zweite Parallel-Verbindungsglied miteinander an einem der Drehpunkte miteinander gekuppelt sind, und wobei der Halteverbindungsmechanismus (4) an einem der Glieder des ersten Parallel-Verbindungsgliedes an einer Schwenkachse eines Rahmens (1) abge-
 10 stützt ist;

eine medizinische optische Vorrichtung (W_1) und/oder deren Hilfsvorrichtungen (W_2 , W_3), welche am äußersten Ende eines Stützarmes (9) gehalten werden, wobei der Stützarm eine Verlängerung eines Gliedes (8a) des ersten Parallel-Verbindungsgliedes ist; und

15 ein an einem Drehpunkt befestigtes Gegengewicht (W_4), wobei der Drehpunkt der von der Schwenkachse (S) am weitesten entfernte Drehpunkt ist, und wobei das Gegengewicht entlang einer geraden Linie angeordnet ist, welche das äußerste Ende des Stützarmes und die Schwenkachse verbindet;

dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die Längen der Glieder des zweiten Parallel-Verbindungsgliedes variabel sind, so daß das Gegengewicht entlang der geraden Linie bewegbar ist.

20 2. Ständer für optische Vorrichtungen nach Anspruch 1, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß das erste Parallel-Verbindungsglied am Mittelabschnitt seines ersten vertikalen Armes (7a) an der Schwenkachse des Rahmens befestigt ist; wobei das erste Parallel-Verbindungsglied durch Verbinden eines Paares erster vertikaler Arme (7a, 7b) und eines Paares erster horizontaler Arme (8a, 8b) ausgebildet ist, wobei die Paare erster vertikaler Arme bzw. die Paare erster horizontaler Arme jeweils parallel sind, und wobei der Stützarm ausgebildet ist durch Verlängern des
 25 oberen (8a) der ersten horizontalen Arme in eine Richtung; und wobei das zweite Parallel-Verbindungsglied ausgebildet ist durch: Verlängern eines unteren (8b) der ersten horizontalen Arme in eine entgegengesetzte Richtung, um einen oberen zweiten horizontalen Arm (17a) auszubilden, einen unteren zweiten horizontalen Arm (17b), welcher parallel zu dem oberen zweiten horizontalen Arm verläuft, einen zweiten vertikalen Arm (16a), welcher ausgebildet ist durch Verlängern eines der ersten vertikalen Arme (7b) nach unten, und einen beliebigen anderen
 30 zweiten vertikalen Arm (16b), welcher parallel zu dem zweiten vertikalen Arm verläuft.

3. Ständer für optische Vorrichtungen nach Anspruch 1 oder 2, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß ein stützendes Parallel-Verbindungsglied (11) mit einem vertikalen Arm und einem horizontalen Arm unter dem Stützarm vorgesehen ist, um eine medizinische optische Vorrichtung und/oder deren Hilfsvorrichtungen an dem horizontalen Arm zu halten.

35 4. Ständer für optische Vorrichtungen gemäß einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 3, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß an einem Verbindungspunkt eines ersten oder eines zweiten vertikalen Arms mit einem Gegenstück, welches daran drehbar befestigt ist, eine Verlagerungserfassungseinheit (25, 33, 36) vorgesehen ist, welche mit dem Gegenstück gekuppelt ist und welche einen Erfassungshebel (25) aufweist, der durch eine elektromagnetische Kupplung (C_7) drehbar an dem Gegenstück in einem gekuppelten oder in einem gelösten Zustand befestigt ist, wobei eine Achse (31), welche den Erfassungshebel mit dem ersten oder dem zweiten vertikalen Arm verbindet und elastisch an einem Endbereich davon durch eine elastische Buchse (32) gehalten ist, und wobei eine Bestrahlungseinheit (33) auf dem Erfassungshebel oder auf dem ersten oder dem zweiten vertikalen Arm vorgesehen ist, und wodurch eine Foto-Standorteinheit (36) auf dem ersten oder dem zweiten vertikalen Arm bzw. dem Erfassungshebel vorgesehen
 40 ist, wobei das Verlagerungserfassungsmittel zum Erfassen des Verdrehens des Erfassungshebels (25) bezüglich des ersten oder des zweiten vertikalen Arms basierend auf dem Signalausgang der Foto-Standorteinheit (36) geeignet ist.

5. Ständer für optische Vorrichtungen nach Anspruch 4, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß vorgesehen ist: ein einen Motor aufweisendes Antriebsmittel (M) zum Einziehen jedes Armes des zweiten Parallel-Verbindungsgliedes auf-
 50 weist, um es dem Gegengewicht zu ermöglichen, sich entlang der geraden Linie zu bewegen, und eine Steuereinheit zum Steuern des Motors gemäß dem Ausgang der Foto-Standortvorrichtung, um es dem Gegengewicht zu ermöglichen, sich in eine Richtung zu bewegen, so daß der Erfassungshebel in die Neutralstellung zurückkehrt.

55 6. Ständer für optische Vorrichtungen nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 5, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß an dem Verbindungspunkt, welcher der Ursprung des Stützarmes ist, ein Kniehebel (12), dessen einer hinterer Endabschnitt auf der den Verbindungspunkt aufweisenden horizontalen Linie liegt und dessen einer oberer Endabschnitt auf der den Verbindungspunkt aufweisenden vertikalen Linie liegt, drehbar gehalten ist, und daß an einem Ende des Stütz-

armes ein vorderes Verbindungsglied (10) zum Halten der medizinischen optischen Vorrichtungen und/oder ihrer Hilfsvorrichtungen vorgesehen ist, wobei der hintere Endabschnitt des Kniehebels und ein Abschnitt des Rahmens über einen vertikalen Unterarm (13) verbunden sind, welcher zu einem ersten vertikalen Arm des ersten Parallel-Verbindungsgliedes parallel ist und der eine Länge aufweist, welche gleich dem Abstand zwischen dem Verbindungspunkt und der Schwenkachse (S) des ersten vertikalen Armes ist, und wobei der obere Endabschnitt des Kniehebels und der untere Endabschnitt des vorderen Verbindungsgliedes über einen horizontalen Unterarm (14) verbunden sind, welcher zu dem Stützarm parallel ist und gleichlang wie der Stützarm ist.

Revendications

1. Socle pour appareils optiques, comprenant :

un mécanisme (4) à liaisons de retenue qui comprend une première et une seconde liaison parallèle (2, 3) comprenant chacune quatre organes (7a, 7b, 8a, 8b ; 16a, 16b, 17a, 17b) raccordés de manière rotative deux à deux en quatre points de rotation, la première et la seconde liaison parallèle ayant un fonctionnement solidarisé en l'un des points de rotation, le mécanisme à liaisons de retenue étant supporté au niveau de l'un des organes de la première liaison parallèle sur un pivot permettant une rotation d'un châssis (1), un appareil optique médical (W1) et/ou ses appareils auxiliaires (W2, W3) étant retenus à l'extrémité d'un bras de support (9), le bras de support étant un prolongement d'un organe (8a) de la première liaison parallèle, et un contrepoids (W4) monté en un point de rotation qui est le point de rotation le plus éloigné du pivot, le contrepoids se trouvant sur une droite reliant l'extrémité du bras de support au pivot,

caractérisé en ce que les longueurs des organes de la seconde liaison parallèle sont variables afin que le contrepoids soit mobile le long de ladite droite.

2. Socle pour appareils optiques selon la revendication 1, caractérisé en ce que la première liaison parallèle est supportée dans une partie intermédiaire d'un premier bras vertical (7a) de celle-ci sur le pivot du châssis, la première liaison parallèle étant formée par combinaison d'une paire de premiers bras verticaux (7a, 7b) et d'une paire de premiers bras horizontaux (8a, 8b), les paires de premiers bras verticaux et de premiers bras horizontaux étant parallèles respectivement, le bras de support étant formé par prolongement d'un bras supérieur (8a) des premiers bras horizontaux dans une direction, et

la seconde liaison parallèle est formée par prolongement d'un bras inférieur (8b) des premiers bras horizontaux en sens opposé pour la formation d'un second bras horizontal supérieur (17a), un second bras horizontal inférieur (17b) étant parallèle au second bras horizontal supérieur, un second bras vertical (16a) étant formé par prolongement de l'un des premiers bras verticaux (7b) vers le bas, et tout autre second bras vertical (16b) est parallèle au second bras vertical.

3. Socle pour appareils optiques selon la revendication 1 ou 2, caractérisé en ce qu'une liaison parallèle de support (11) ayant un bras vertical et un bras horizontal est placée sous le bras de support afin qu'il supporte un appareil optique médical et/ou ses appareils auxiliaires sur son bras horizontal.

4. Socle pour appareils optiques selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 3, caractérisé en ce que, en un point de connexion de l'un des premiers ou seconds bras verticaux et d'un organe complémentaire supporté de manière pivotante par ces bras, un dispositif (25, 33, 36) de détection de déplacement est disposé et est bloqué sur l'organe complémentaire, le dispositif de détection de déplacement comprenant un levier de détection (25) supporté de manière pivotante sur l'organe complémentaire par un embrayage électromagnétique (C7) à un état bloqué ou débloqué, un arbre (31) raccordant le levier de détection au premier des premiers ou seconds bras verticaux et étant supporté élastiquement à une première partie d'extrémité par un manchon élastique (32), une section (33) de projection d'un faisceau placée sur le levier de détection ou ledit premier des premiers ou seconds bras verticaux, et une section (36) de détermination d'emplacement de manière photoélectrique placée sur ledit premier des premiers ou seconds bras verticaux et le levier de détection respectivement, si bien que le dispositif de détection de déplacement est destiné à détecter le déplacement par pivotement du levier de détection (25) par rapport audit premier des premiers ou seconds bras verticaux d'après le signal provenant de la section (33) de détermination de position d'une manière photoélectrique.

5. Socle pour appareils optiques selon la revendication 4, caractérisé en ce qu'un dispositif d'entraînement (M) comportant un moteur est destiné à faire reculer chaque bras de la seconde liaison parallèle pour permettre un déplacement du contrepoids le long de la droite, avec une section de commande du moteur d'après le signal de sortie du dispositif de détermination de position de manière photoélectrique qui permet un déplacement du contrepoids

dans un sens tel que le levier de détection revient vers une position neutre.

6. Socle pour appareils optiques selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 5, caractérisé en ce que, au point de raccordement qui est l'origine du bras de support, un levier coudé (12) est supporté de manière pivotante et a à la fois une partie d'extrémité arrière sur la droite horizontale contenant le point de connexion et une partie d'extrémité supérieure sur la droite horizontale comprenant le point de connexion et, à une extrémité du bras de support, une bielle avant (10) est disposée afin qu'elle retienne l'appareil médical optique et/ou ses appareils auxiliaires, la partie d'extrémité arrière du levier coudé et une partie du châssis étant raccordées par un sous-bras vertical (13) qui est parallèle au premier bras vertical de la première liaison parallèle et ayant une longueur égale à la distance comprise entre le point de connexion et le pivot du premier bras vertical, et la partie d'extrémité supérieure du levier coudé et la partie d'extrémité supérieure de la bielle avant sont raccordées par un sous-bras horizontal (14) qui est parallèle au bras de support et qui a une longueur égale à la longueur du bras de support.

Fig. 1

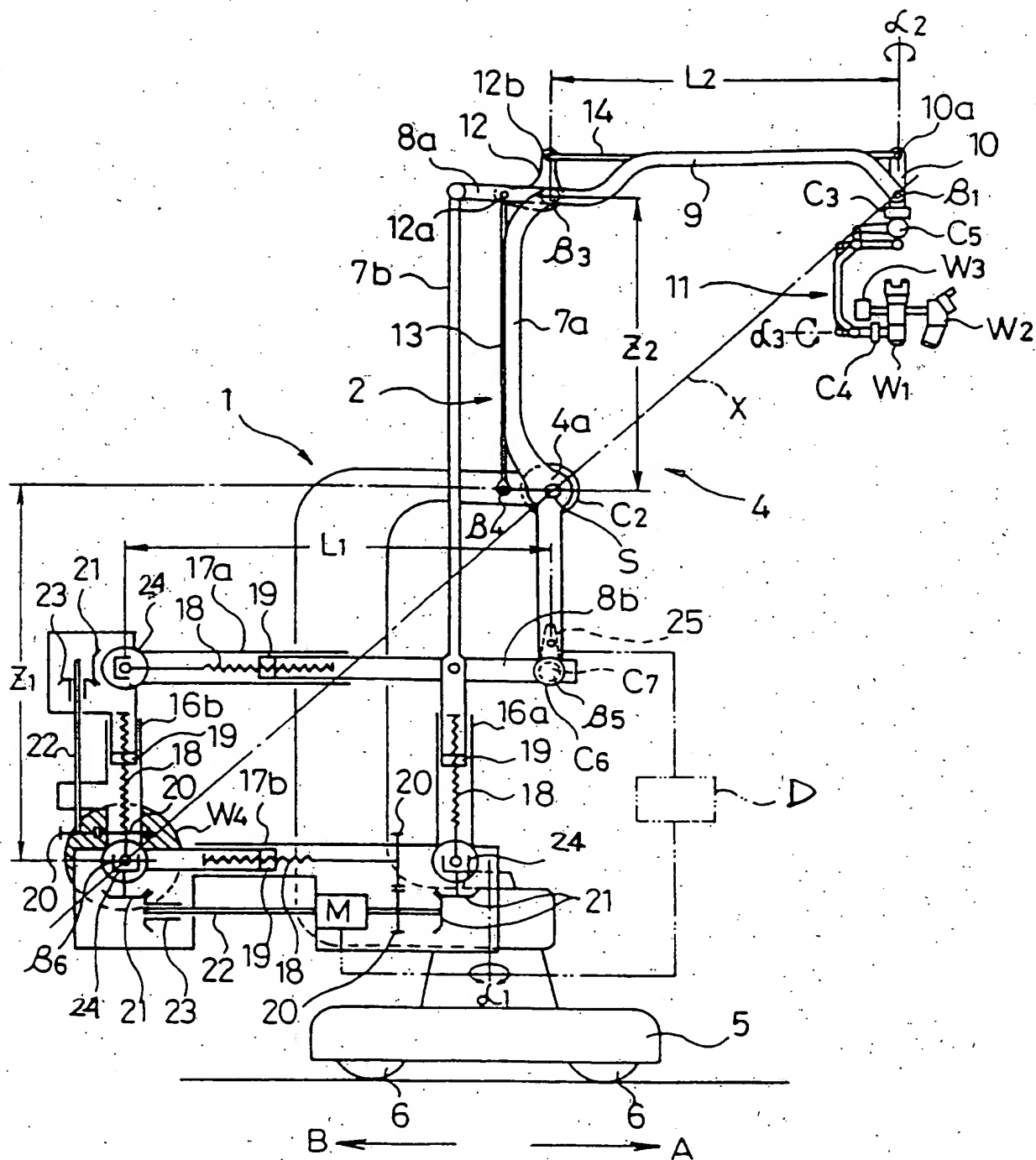


Fig. 2

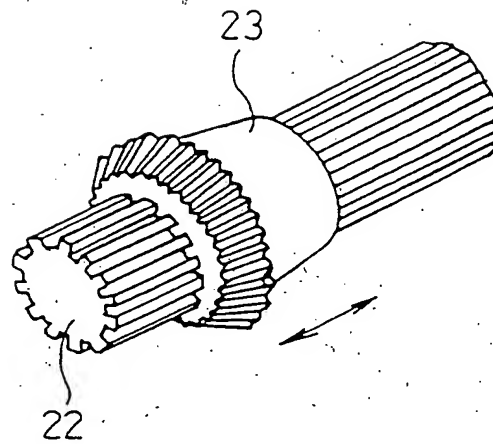


Fig. 3

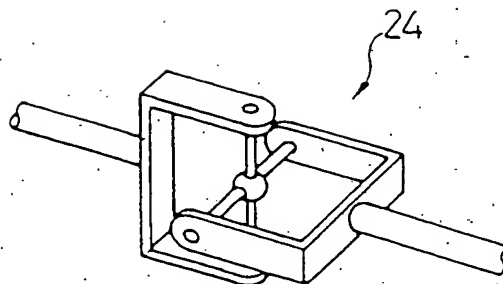


Fig. 4

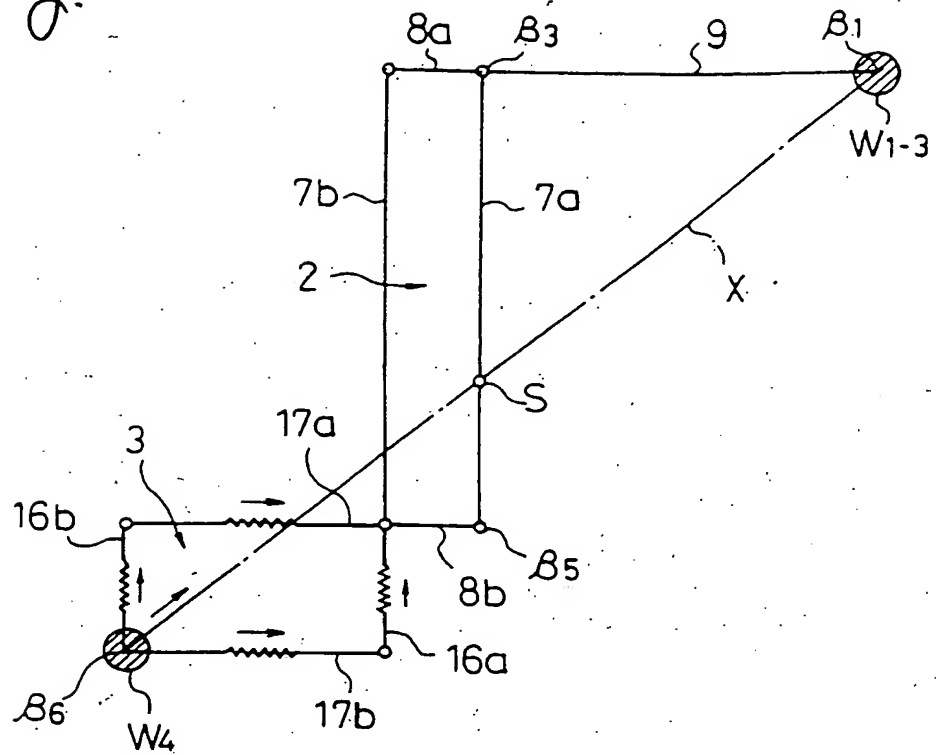


Fig. 5.

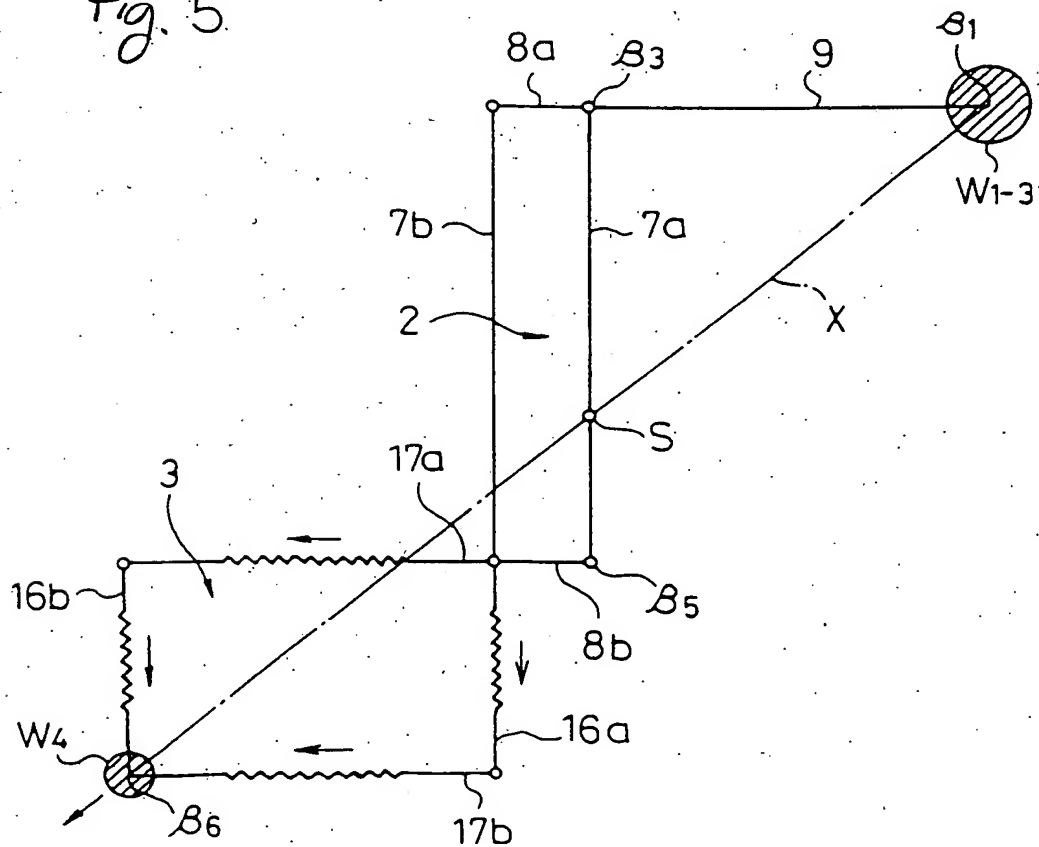


Fig. 6

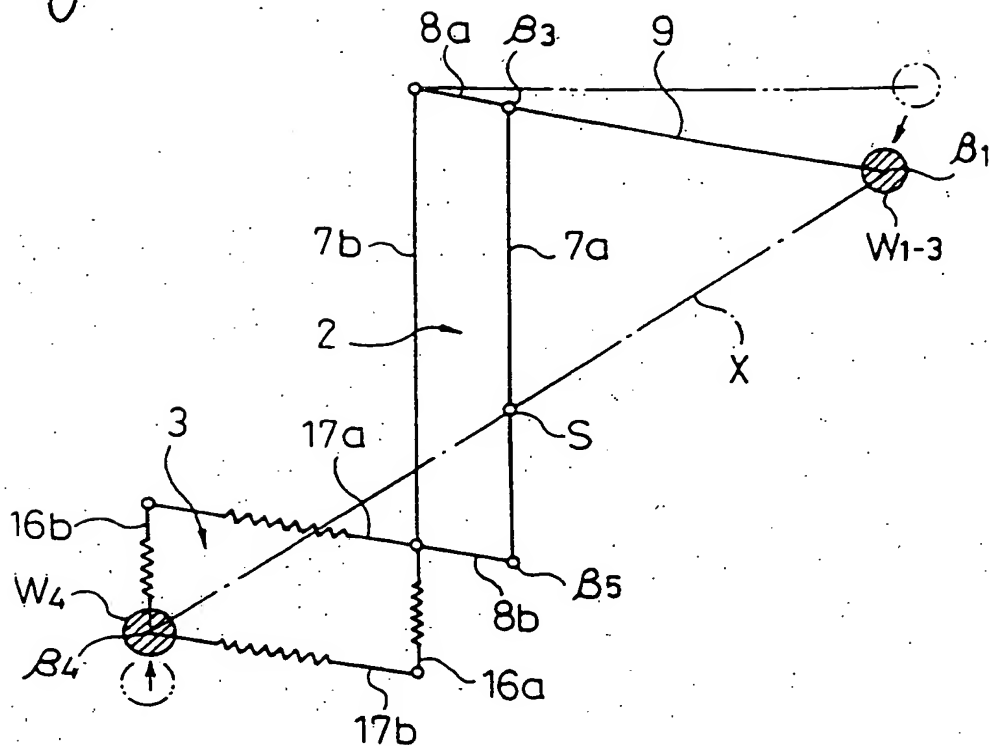


Fig. 7

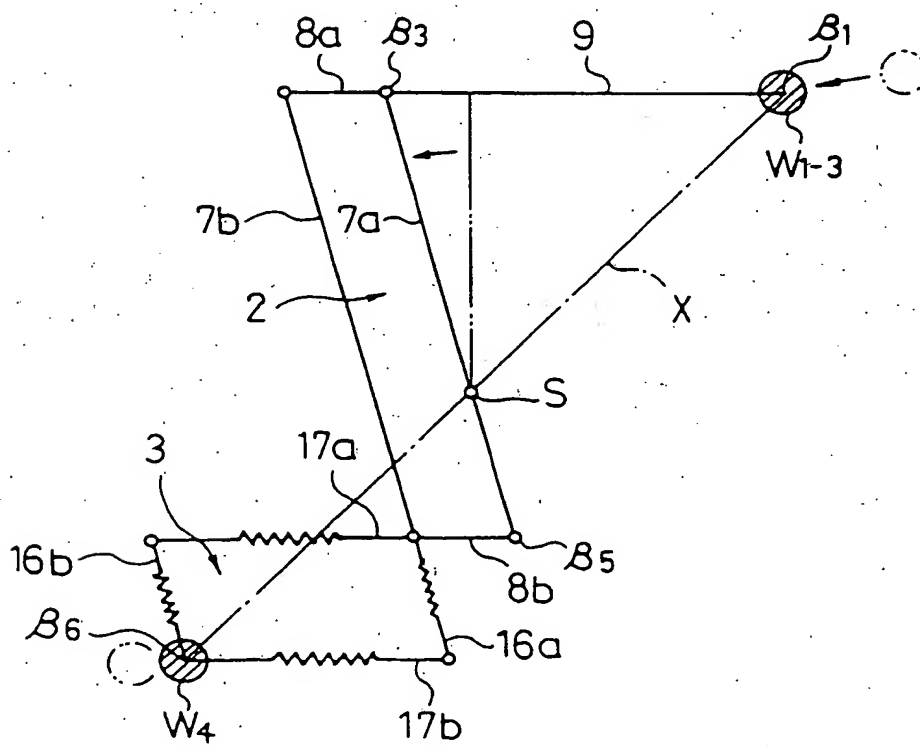


Fig. 8

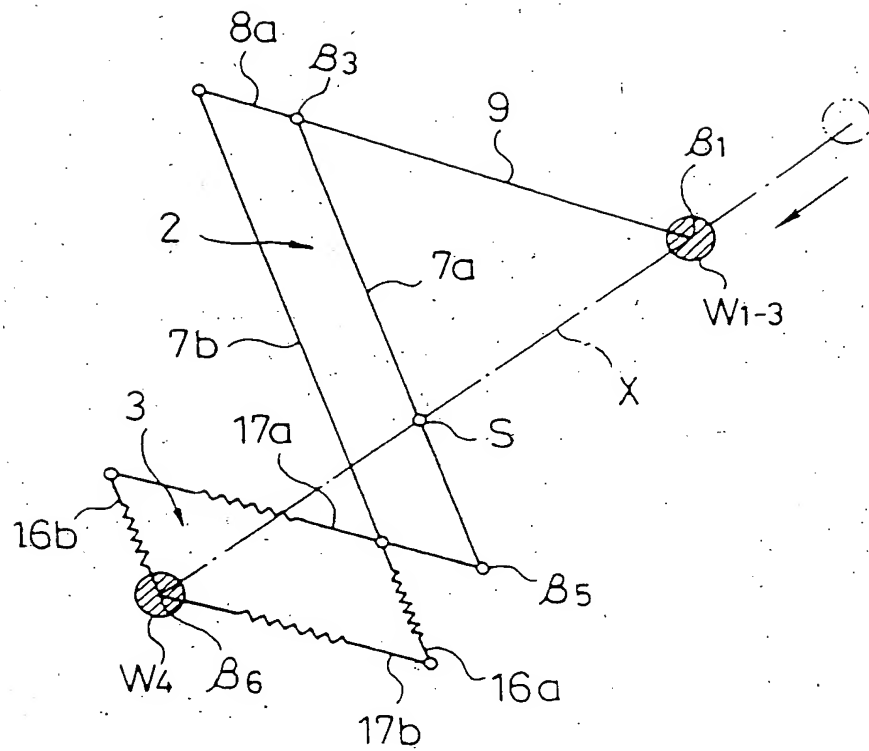


Fig. 9

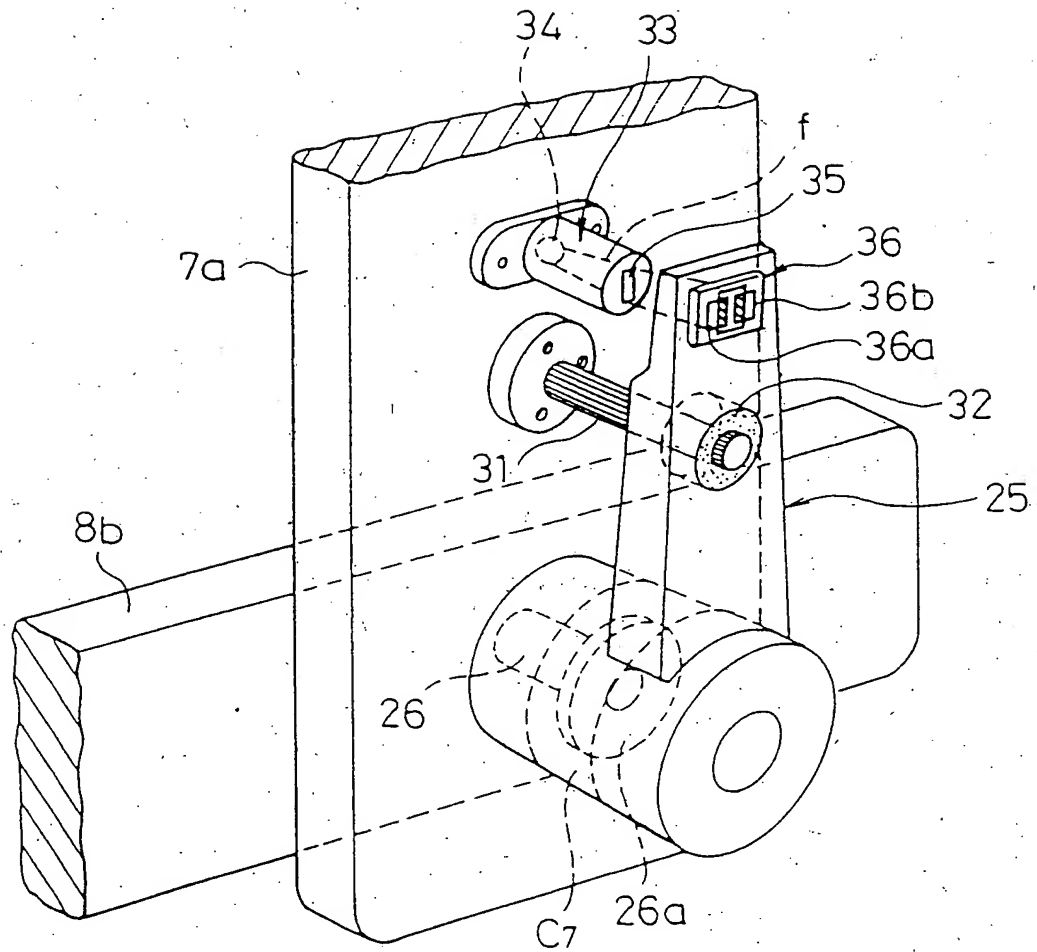


Fig. 10

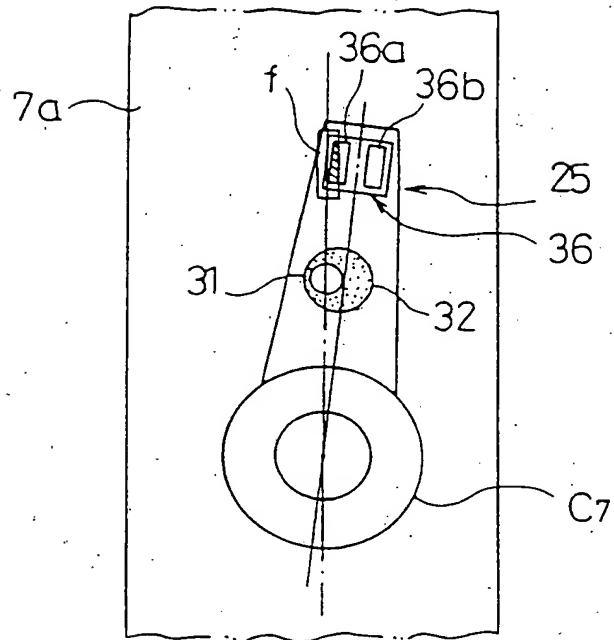


Fig. 11

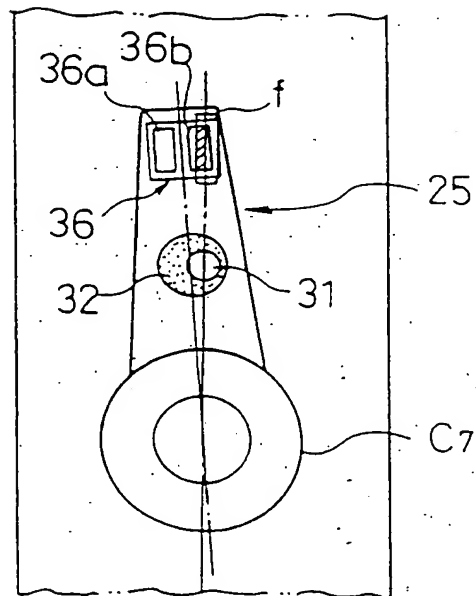


Fig. 12

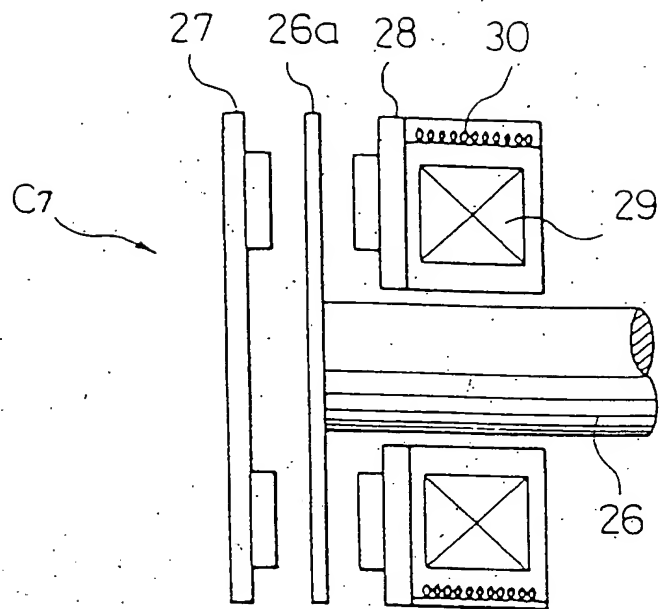


Fig. 13

